

Claims

1. Human polypeptide designated Cyk-4, which is a
GTPase activating protein (GAP) for Rho family of
GTPases, with the amino acid sequence as set forth
in SEQ ID NO:2 or with the amino acid sequence
encoded by a polynucleotide which hybridizes under
stringent conditions to a polynucleotide having a
nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1.
2. Murine Cyk-4 polypeptide designated Cyk-4, which is
a GTPase activating protein (GAP) for Rho family of
GTPases, with the amino acid sequence as set forth
in SEQ ID NO:4 or with the amino acid sequence
encoded by a polynucleotide which hybridizes under
stringent conditions to a polynucleotide having a
nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.
3. An isolated DNA molecule comprising a
polynucleotide with the nucleotide sequence as set
forth in SEQ ID NO:1 encoding human Cyk-4
polypeptide, or an isolated DNA molecule encoding
human Cyk-4 polypeptide comprising a polynucleotide
which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a
polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence as set
forth in SEQ ID NO:1.
4. An isolated DNA molecule comprising a
polynucleotide with the nucleotide sequence as set
forth in SEQ ID NO:3 encoding murine Cyk-4
polypeptide, or an isolated DNA molecule encoding
murine Cyk-4 polypeptide comprising a
polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent

conditions to a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.

5. An antibody which is specifically reactive with an epitope of the human Cyk-4 polypeptide of claim 1.
- 5 6. An antibody which is specifically reactive with an epitope of the murine Cyk-4 polypeptide of claim 2.
7. A method for identifying a compound capable of modulating cytokinesis, wherein the compound's ability to modulate the function of CYK-4 is determined.
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8. The method of claim 7 wherein the compound's ability to promote GTP hydrolysis by a Rho family GTPase is determined by incubating a substrate selected from the members of the Rho family GTPases
15 with GTP for a period of time sufficient to allow saturation of the substrate's GTP binding sites, adding Cyk-4 and allowing it to react in the presence or absence of the test compound, and determining the amount of hydrolyzed GTP.
- 20 9. The method of claim 7 wherein the compound's ability to inhibit Cyk-4 function is determined by determining the compound's ability to interfere with the biochemical interaction of CYK-4 and a member of the MKLP1 subfamily.
- 25 10. The method of claim 7 wherein the compound's ability to inhibit CYK-4 function is determined by determining the compound's ability to interfere with the biochemical multimerization of CYK-4.

11. The method of claim 7 wherein the compound's
ability to inhibit MKLP1 function is determined by
determining the compound's ability to interfere
with the biochemical multimerization of a member of
the MKLP1 subfamily.
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12. A compound identified in the method of any one of
claims 7 to 11 for use in cancer therapy.

11. The method of claim 7 wherein the compound's
ability to inhibit MKLP1 function is determined by
determining the compound's ability to interfere
with the biochemical multimerization of a member of
the MKLP1 subfamily.

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12. A compound identified in the method of any one of
claims 7 to 11 for use in cancer therapy.